THE WORKERS MUST RALLY TO THE DEFENSE!

EDUCATION ★ EMANCIPATION ★ ORGANIZATION

WORKERS!—"DO NOT SORROW—ORGANIZE!"

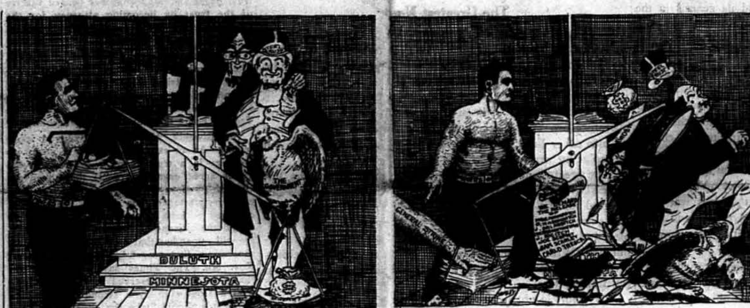
Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

Vol 1.—No. 36 | One Dollar a Year | SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1916 | Six Months 50c | Whole No. 36

WHEN YOU DEFEND CLASS-WAR PRISONERS, YOU DEFEND YOURSELF!





EVERETT DEFENSE NOTES.

Fellow Worker Charles Ashleigh spoke last Sunday night at the meeting of the Young People's Socialist League in Seattle. He dealt at length with the Everett tragedy and answered a number of questions at the end of his talk. The young people were much impressed by the story of Everett; and it is hoped that their indignation will express itself in the form of substantial assistance to the defense.

* * *

The first International Mass Meeting held a week ago in Pioneer Square, Seattle, was so successful that it was decided to hold a series of such affairs. The second was therefore held last Sunday. Jewish, Italian, Russian and English speakers took part, among them being the well-known woman rebel, Kate Sadler. A collection was taken up for the Everett Defense, totalling $50.

* * *

The Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee has got into the routine of its work. The publicity has been sent out to many A. F. L. unions thruout the country. Mailing lists are still lacking for a few unions, but these can soon be secured. The Socialist Party, the Jewish Workmen's Circle and other working-class organizations have all received our publicity material. This broadside of publicity, addressed to every secretary of every local of every working-class body in the land, has had some effect and should have much more as the news spreads. Donations and expressions of sympathy and solidarity are beginning to come in from all parts of the country.

There is also a news letter, which appears every week. This gives the latest developments of the case, and is mailed weekly to all labor and Socialist papers in the country and to I. W. W. locals for posting in halls.

The defense has also just issued a new leaflet entitled: "The Events Leading to the Crime of Bloody Sunday." This leaflet is for the information of speakers and others who wish more detailed news of the matters of a few months preceding the tragedy of Nov. 5th. Any person or body wishing leaflets or donation lists should write to the committee.

The committee also has on hand a number of postal cards. These are splendid propaganda and publicity. The pictures are of our murdered fellow workers and of their funeral. The cards should sell at ten cents apiece and should bring in quite a substantial amount for the defense. All locals should handle these cards. Write in for them!

The striking and artistic memorial design which was printed in color on the front page of the "Industrial Worker" a couple of weeks ago, has been printed in red and black on fine art paper. This makes a beautiful picture, suitable for framing and a splendid and impressive decoration for the walls of any local hall or home. The price of this is 25 cents. Send in your orders!

Any fellow worker having lists of names of persons who he thinks could aid this defense, is asked to send them in to me, that I may include them in my publicity mailing list.

Address all communications to Box 1878, Seattle, Wash. CHARLES ASHLEIGH,
Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

By request of the workers in jail at Everett all letters for them are to be addressed directly to the Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee, Box 1878, Seattle, Wash.

A BEAT-EM-ALL SMOKER.

Smokers held by the Seattle Locals of the I. W. W. are always good. The second smoker of the season will be held at the I. W. W. Hall, 208½ Second Avenue South, Seattle, on December 30th. Those who are making the arrangements for this smoker, say that it will exceed anything previously given both in its range of interest and in the quality of the entertainment. There will be six boxing events, none of which will be love matches. Pugs, who in their oponent have found an "affinity" and who have the habit of hugging each other instead of fighting are always given the hook at I. W. W. smokers. The six events will feature real boxers not "meal-tickets."

A revolutionary sketch will be given by amateur and professional talent. There will be a number of good vaudeville stunts; eats will be furnished and devoured to good music.

In the past these smokers have had the "Standing Room Only" sign prominently displayed. This smoker will be no exception. Those who want to show their love for themselves by giving themselves a good treat, should get tickets early, as already they are going like the traditional hot cakes. The price of admission, will be 50 cents, ringside seats $1.00. The value of the tickets—well, it depends on how much you think one of the highest-class entertainments is worth to you.

All money realized at this smoker will be donated to the defense of the prisoners held in Everett for fighting the battles of the working-class.

GET IN AND HELP!

ABERDEEN, Wash. — The Aberdeen Branch Local of the Forest and Lumberworkers asks all members working in the Gray's Harbor district to transfer to this branch. Their assistance is needed in the work of organization. All delegates who have literature and supplies are also asked to report before the close of the month.

Our new hall is much superior to the old hall. It is at 316½ G Street. All workers who want an eight hour day and are willing to organize to get it are asked to come in and line up. Do your part and together we will be able to make the lumber barons treat us decently. —W. I. FISHER.

BIG LUMBER WORKERS' CONVENTION.

A monster convention of the Lumberworkers of the Pacific Coast is to be held at the I. W. W. Hall, 208½ Second Ave. So., Seattle, Wash., at 10 a. m., December 27th and 28th.

This convention means money, homes, a power to demand and achieve for the Lumberworkers of the Pacific Northwest. It may also mean the release of the seventy-four prisoners now being held by the lumber barons in the city of Everett for the crime of talking and acting in favor of better conditions for all workers.

Greater than all courts, all thrones and all governments is the power of the workers in industry—if they will organize to use it. The Masters are organized! Why not the workers?

The lumber barons treat their workers as slaves, feed them like brutes, work them like mules and call them "Timber Beasts." Who is to blame? The Masters? No! The workers themselves are to blame. They are unorganized where organization is power. They are disunited in a world of gigantic combinations.

All lumberworkers should attend this big convention, to be held for the purpose of outling a plan of action for improving conditions in the mills and camps.

ALL LABOR TO THE DEFENSE.

(From Duluth Herald).

HIBBING, Minn., Dec. 1.—Organized labor unions all over the United States, and even those as far away as the Panama canal zone are contributing to the defense fund of the I. W. W. leaders who face trial in Virginia.

The Electrical Workers of Panama contributed $20. According to Stenie Wilson, Secretary of the local union, the following unions in various parts of the United States have sent in their contributions to Range Secretary Gilday, at Virginia.

United Neckwear Makers of New York, $10; Croatian Mutual Benefit Society, Centerville, Ohio, $11.65; Bottle Cap, Cork and Stopper Union, Baltimore, $10; Bricklayers' Local Union No. 2, Ontario, Can., $10; Metal Polishers and Buffer Union, Los Angeles, sum not made public; Bridge Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, Portland, Or., $10; Butchers' Union, New York, $5.

A CALL FOR JOB ACTION.

At a meeting of members of the Portland, Seattle and other locals, on Wednesday, Dec. 6th, it was decided, in view of the situation of the men in jail charged with murder and the lines upon which the defense is working to issue a call for job action.

It was the general feeling of the membership nearest the field of action that the best possible weapon for us to use is that of job action.

It was economic pressure—the threat to strike and the use of sabotage on the job—that helped greatly in the release of Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso in the Lawrence case. This is the mightiest power at the command of the workers.

There are logging camps, mills, canneries and other industries in the state of Washington and in the vicinity of Everett. Let all foot-loose rebels, who desire to help, get on the job and, by use of job tactics well known in the I. W. W., bring pressure to bear on the capital class which is endeavoring to railroad our fellow workers.

The recommendation of such action is the result of long and serious consideration by a large number of members gathered together for the purpose of discussion in Seattle. It was only after a close study of existing conditions, and consultation with the men in jail in Seattle, that this decision was arrived at by the meeting.

We feel that the membership will recognize that the above mentioned action is the most powerful and most effective under present circumstances and that they will take it upon themselves to follow this advice.

—Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee

WILL USE ECONOMIC POWER.

VIRGINIA, Minn., Dec. 4th.—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who has returned for a campaign of publicity for the Duluth prisoners last evening spoke at a great gathering of workers in The Finnish Opera House. She said that if the prisoners were not released within 24 hours after their conviction, every mine owned by the Steel Trust on the range would be closed. James P. Thompson was chairman of the meeting which was also addressed by Leo Laukki, in Finnish and W. Russell in Austrian.

The "Industrial Worker" would like to get a copy into every Public Library possible. Toward this end, we ask for the co-operation of the members in each city.

WORKING FOR PRISONERS.

Two rebel workingmen, Phil Ryan and Frank Walsh, in Ryan, California, went out among the borax miners in Death Valley, collecting funds for the defense of the 74 men in jail in Everett, charged with murder and the 38 in Seattle County Jail charged with unlawful assembly. The response of the little bunch of miners was $46.50 and a promise of more to come. This is the sort of help and solidarity that counts.

From Forrest Edwards of the A. W. O. comes a check for $391.65, being money collected among the A. W. O. boys. The harvest stiffs are surely there with the goods!

The Seattle locals have donated $125 to the Prisoners' Defense Fund. This sum had been set aside by the Seattle Locals for the expenses of their delegate to the General Convention in Chicago. When the Everett tragedy occurred, the locals gave up their delegate on account of the urgency of the case, and turned the money over to the defense. This was a very real sacrifice on the part of the Seattle boys as they were very earnestly interested in the organization and in the Convention and had set their minds on putting certain matters before the delegates thru their own representative.

Some sums received are much smaller. The other day we had fifty cents in stamps from a little group of low-paid Jewish workers. The letter said that repeated calls for help had absolutely emptied their treasury; that most of them were out of work, but they could just make up the half-dollar in the bunch; so they sent that with their best wishes and the promise of more later on. Now a gift like that is just as welcome as a larger one. It is a fine symbol of solidarity and shows the dogged persistence of the rebel workers in the face of poverty and unemployment.

Go ye all and do likewise! Dig down, you workers all, and do your utmost to help free our fellow workers from jail.

Send all donations to Herbert Mahler, Sec'y-Treas, Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee, Box 1878, Seattle, Wash.

The masters are organized to railroad our men. We are organized to set them free. Which shall win? It is for YOU to say!
Publicity Agent, Everett Defense Committee.

USE ECONOMIC POWER.

At a regular business meeting of the Seattle locals of the I. W. W. it was instructed that the following notice should be given out:

The Pacific Coast Loggers' and Lumbermen's Association have employed Burns men to hand-pick the jurors who are to try our fellow workers now held on a first-degree murder charge in Snohomish County Jail.

There are many members in the camps and mills of Snohomish and adjacent counties. The intention is to get at least 10,000 more men to work in the mills and camps of these districts. We must bring economic pressure to bear, while at the same time we maintain our legal defense.

We should make it a point to go into these mills and camps singly, or in very small bunches. We must not forget that the laws are made by, and administered for, the Lumber and Loggers' Associations and allied interests.

These masters have only one weak spot and that is their pocket book!

The trial will probably take place some time in January. We should get on the job as soon as possible. Now, all together for a solar plexus blow!

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Published Weekly by the Western Locals of the Industrial Workers of the World.
BOX 1857, SEATTLE, WASH.

J. A. MAC DONALD, EDITOR

Subscription, Yearly	$1.00
Canada, Yearly!	1.50
Subscription, Six Months	.50
Subscription, Three Months	.25
Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In Canada)	.02½
Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In United States)	.02

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.
General Headquarters—Room 307, 164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.

W. D. Haywood .... General Sec'y-Treas.
Jos. J. Ettor .... General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
M. J. Welch, A. C. Christ, Francis Miller, W. E. Mattingly, F. H. Little.

Entered as second-class matter March 28, 1916, at the post office at Seattle, Washington, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

If there is anything in the universe that can't stand discussion, let it crack.—Wendell Phillips.

Indication of Growth.

PERHAPS the supreme personification of conceit is the man who thinks that if his particular, and often peculiar, methods and ideas are not carried out the aspirations of the revolutionary workers must be doomed to failure. Individuals do not mould industry as much as the conditions of industry mould individuals. No one man or group of men invented the class struggle. The class struggle is not a conception which had its genesis in the minds of a few great men, but is basically the result of the class antagonism inherent in the nature of industry and conforms to the laws of industrial evolution.

Theorists may draw a blue print of the industrial revolution and the methods to-be used in overthrowing the master-class, shading them down to the finest detail. Trautman did this in his chart. Industry is not static but fluid and changing. The I. W. W. to best function must conform to the changing conditions of industrial development, while like industry constant in its reiteration of the class war. Industrial evolution has a way of refusing to remain in a straight jacket of theories or philosophies. The tactics and methods of the class war cannot be dictated entirely by theories. These have been and must be changed to conform to the stern necessities of changing phases of industrial warfare.

Entirely apart from the merits of the changes proposed by the last convention of the I. W. W. — and their merits we are willing to leave to the referendum of the membership — we consider the tendency to meet changing industrial conditions with changing or developing forms of organization commendable. It shows the I. W. W. has not solidified. To consider the constitution of the I. W. W. as an unchanging and unchangeable document would be an indication that we had ceased to learn and develop. The men who are waging the class struggle do not feel themselves bound by the wisdom of the past to the extent of allowing for nothing new and constructive in the future. As in the past, the I. W. W. will put theories and philosophies into working clothes and measure their value to the movement by their efficiency as weapons of industrial combat.

The editor of the Industrial Worker has pronounced personal views in regard to the proposed changes. Even more pronounced is his idea that the members of the I. W. W.—standing foursquare on the principles of the class struggle and for the emancipation of the working class,—can be safely entrusted with the future of their own organization. They have a first-hand knowledge of the nature and methods of the enemy. They know the I. W. W. and the struggle of which it forms a dominant part. If the proposed changes meet with the approval of the membership it will be because they consider them to the best interests of the working class.

While we are calmly and dispassionately discussing the proposed changes we can use our time to good advantage. Handing the boss as hard a punch as we can, as often as we can, and as straight between the eyes as we can is always constitutional and according to the best precedents of the I. W. W.

Not Charity—Industrial Justice!

THE individual pan handler is jailed if he is caught begging. Especially at this season the International Association of Panhandlers, the Salvation Army, is redoubling its efforts to graft the nickels and dimes of the unwary. The Salvation Army is not, except by pretense, a charitable organization. It is not a religious organization—except as hypocricy pays. It is charitable for purpose of loot, religious in order to throw the cloak of sanctity over its performances and avoid the unwished for interference of an auditing committee. It could not get by the courts either as a charitable or a religious institution. It is incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey as a junk company and is capitalized for millions of dollars. The Salvation Army is big business. It is capitalizing human poverty in the cheapest manner of any corporation in America. It cashes in on the starvation of the slaves of the present industrial system.

The Salvation Army is not the only organization of this nature in America. There are many others which are making fortunes from the destitution of millions of the working class. According to estimates made by those who have investigated charitable institutions, 90 per cent of all money collected goes to the support of the charity-workers, that is those who work charity. Knowing this, when these "workers," who do not work, make the statement that "Charity begins at Home," we know exactly what they mean.

Charity is sweet to the sanctimonious grafters; to the self-respecting worker it is bitter and degrading.

Besides furnishing a meal-ticket to fakirs, charity fills two functions under capitalism. It is the salve with which those who rob and outrage the workers chloroform their consciences. It acts as a temporary substitute for industrial justice thru rendering less strident the voice of Labor, not yet thoroly awakened.

Even if charity were not 90 per cent steal it would be criminal. To beg food for labor after it has filled the warehouses and graneries with the myriad products of its toil is to admit that ours is a system of outrage which should be destroyed instead of being bolstered with Christmas dinners for the poor and with bread lines. In the 10 per cent of charity which is not graft the thief gives back to his victim a small percentage of the loot at the terrible price of the loss of self-respect and manhood.

Charitable organizations capitalized at millions may wear the guise of religion, but it can only be a cloak. No organization ever made millions out of religion except thru its prostitution. Charitable organizations are merely one of the methods used by capitalism to perpetuate its reign of robbery.

The I. W. W. does not believe in charity. It is a spurious substitute for the economic justice which would make all charity unnecessary. The I. W. W. would put to work the grafters of various natures, but all of them parasites on the producers. To these the workers have been doing charity on a gigantic scale, unconsciously, but none the less criminally. The I. W. W. aims at an organization which would force for every worker the full product of his toil. He who wants more is a thief. He who is satisfied with less is a fool and slave. The worker who understands the lie of our present civilization knows the function of every charitable organization is to cast to the workers crumbs from the tables they have themselves filled, and to continue slavery. Their mission is teaching patience with poverty, outrage and robbery. Our mission is to teach impatience, revolt, organization and revolution—to demand industrial freedom, industrial justice and industrial equality.

The Greatest Need.

IN an interview printed in a recent issue of Collier's, Thomas A. Edison said that the greatest need of the future will be inventions for taking the drudgery out of human toil. He mentions among the possible inventions of the future a machine thru which the human voice will automatically transcribe itself on a typewriter. Edison does not say how the typewriter operators are to live, their drudgery removed. They cannot go into other lines, as there, also, labor-saving machines will be replacing workers.

The greatest need of the future is not more inventions, but a social system under which present and future inventions can be used for the benefit of all, instead of for that of a favored anti-social caste. Every machine so far invented has but replaced the drudgery of labor by a starvation even more repulsive. With the increase in labor efficiency due to machine-production grows the number periodically, or continually, on the hunger line.

The fault is not in the machine, but in the industrial production that has grown up around it. The blame lies with a social system under which thousands of shoemakers are idle while millions of children have no shoes; under which thousands of tailors and textile workers are idle while millions are ill clad; under which thousands of agricultural workers, transportation workers and bakers are idle wlile millions are ill-fed or un-fed; under which thousands of lumberworkers are idle while millions are homeless; under which millions are in want for the things they are willing to produce!

It is a sad commentary on the present industrial system that the machine, which should remove drudgery from toil, has been crushing the life blood, the manhood and virtue out of the human race—that the Place of the Machine is a Place of Skulls.

Not till we have a social system which will accord to every man and woman the privilege of producing for human use—instead of for the enrichment of a parasitical few—can the machine become a benefit instead of a curse to humanity.

Reforms But Confuse the Issue

ON every side are propositions, political and industrial, based upon an assumed identity of interest between the possessing and working classes. There are boards of arbitration, municipal ownership, direct legislation, tenement house committees, social reform leagues and plans for social betterment, and innumerable large and small schemes for exploiting the revolution while seeking to blind it. Now, as ever, the owning class is preparing to give the people a few more crumbs of what is theirs, in order to prevent them from demanding that which they must in the end demand, if there is ever to be freedom and right in this world—namely, the whole produce of their labor, and the common ownership of its materials and machinery.

—From Revolution to Revolution, by Geo. D. Herron.

Repression Brings Revolution.

EVERYONE knows nowadays that wherever there is a revolutionary convulsion, there must be some social want in the background, which is prevented by outworn institutions from satisfying itself. The want may not yet be felt as strongly, as generally, as might ensure immediate success; but every attempt at forcible repression will only bring it forth stronger and stronger, until it bursts its fetters.

—Marx in Revolution and Counter-Revolution.

Those who look for their Utopia along the line of municipal ownership will fail to draw much comfort from the fact that the Everett Dock at which members of the working-class were massacred and the jail in which they are held are both municipally owned.

THE WAY OF THE STEEL TRUST.

By HARRISON GEORGE.

Eight billion dollar combine of capital to fight organized labor! Such is the weight of the oppressive forces headed by the U. S. Steel Corporation. To realize what such oppression means to the American people we shall examine a district where Steel Trust control is absolute; i. e., the Mesaba Range.

Look first at the federal judge of this district, Page Morris. Judge Morris has denounced from the bench the range town councils who wanted the Steel Trust to pay proper taxes. The judge owns steel stock. How he got it has not been explained. Next, Bruce McDonald, Immigration Inspector at Duluth, in recommending deportation of Geo. Anderytchine, a striker, said, "He is dangerous, because he is smart, having acquired a remarkable English vocabulary in less than three years."

I introduce for the state—Governor Burnquist. He it was who sent the now famous telegram to the sheriff, ordering the arrest of strike leaders and the taking of them "before magistrate, preferably at Duluth," where Burnquist was apparently sure of the judge. Burnquist it was who gave sanction to the importation of any army of thugs to overawe the strikers.

Next is Sheriff Menning, of St. Louis County, who deputized this private army of the Trust and gave it full power to deny constitutional rights of speech and assembly. These so-called guards left company grounds to attack strikers on the streets and in their homes. This crew arrested over six hundred people. District Atty. Greene is the one who saw that the victims escaped no penalty he and his subordinates could fix upon them with the aid of gunman testimony.

Municipal Judge Carey, during the strike, gained the sobriquet of "Old Ninety Days"—his usual sentence to strikers. The mayors of the range towns are the one bright spot. Headed by Victor Power and Mike Boylan, they exerted every effort to bring operators and strikers into conference. The strikers welcomed this but the operators refused. These mayors have been attacked by the trust press and Mayor Power roused the ire of the trust by becoming attorney for the strikers. As a consequence he has been indicted for alleged graft.

The press deserves dishonorable mention. The Duluth News-Tribune has bitterly denounced the strike, verbally damned the strikers, and villified the leaders. There may be a more degraded daily elsewhere, but the Tribune holds the laurels for Minnesota.

The Biwabik, Minn., Times runs a close seiond. As an example of what it means to organize in a trust town I quote from the Times anent organizers: "If these men are allowed freedom of action and speech they will precipitate another strike. There is but one way to stop this outrage, that is to do as did the citizens of Everett, Wash." Readers will remember that an "Open Shop" posse shot down five peaceful workers at Everett Nov. 5th. The Times says an organizer "hates to get the deserved bat over the head with a stout club by a strong man." That the people should "take the situation in their own hands, county officers cannot be depended on. The situation should be controlled as it is in the south." The Mesaba Ore is the one local paper taking the side of labor. As a result its editor, C. M. Atkinson, has been indicted on some petty charge connected with the local administration.

For the trust, you may safely advocate lynching and murder. You may as company gunman, shoot strikers under authority of the county and with sanction from the state. Yet if, as striker, you assemble with your fellows, if as organizer, you teach labor its power as did Scarlett, Schmidt and Tresca; if you stand for labor in any way, you face the vengenance of all those forces which reflect the industrial control of organized capital. That is why all labor is watching Minnesota, where the big legal battle, now postponed to the 18th, will soon begin.

ABERDEEN JOB CONDITIONS.

ABERDEEN, Wash.—There is a fair amount of work wth an unfair amount of pay here. The lumber barons are finding themselves unable to work the lumberjacks the customary 11 hours a day; and a number of camps are closing down.

The rate of pay is generally from $2.75 to $3.50 a day.

For the past three months I have been working on the Polson Line. They run eight camps and employ over 800 men. On Sunday, November 26th, I collected $26.40 for the defense of the Everett prisoners. Some of the stools for the company told the boss. and I was rewarded for my efforts in the defense of the workers by being given my time. A good Finnish organizer could do good work for the I. W. W. at camps 1, 2, 4, 7 and 8 of the Polson Lumber Co. The wages run low as they are paying: Skidway men, wood buckers, firemen etc. $2.50; choker men, chasers, rigging slingers and second loaders, $3.25; head loaders, $3.50 and hook tenders, $4.25. The accomodations are ten years behind the times.

What did Joe Hill tell us?

If Freedom's road seems rough and hard,
And strewn with rocks and thorns,
Then put your wooden shoes on, Pard!
And you won't hurt your corns.
To organize and teach, no doubt,
Iis very good—that's true:
But still we can't succeed without
The good old wooden shoe.

—S. C. Amy.

IMPRESSIONS OF FUNERAL MURDERED WORKERS.

By WILBUR MAITRE FAIRBANKS.

(Reprinted from the Union Record.)

Over that crowd at Ninth and Union as it formed itself into line of march behind the dead hung Hugo's "seven jaws of misery—night, solitude, nakedness, weakness, ignorance, hunger and thirst." The night of despair, the solitude of social contempt, weakness against brutal persecution, ignorance of the reason for today's despair and of what the abuse and degradation of tomorrow might be, hunger and thirst for just a place on God's footstool whereon to live, to hope, to labor and to love.

Those men, every one, were of the earth's disinherited, the down-trodden, reviled and shunned. Sorrow beat the requiem of that death march. A sepulchre and a tomb—one for those yet living, the other for the dead. Yet, tragically portentious as was that spectacle, there were those upon the curb who smiled, jested and even sneered. (Praises be, these were few in number!) Noting this, there came to my mind those immortal words of Daniel Defoe in his famous classic "Robinson Crusoe:"

"I saw the world around me, one part laboring for bread, and the other part squandering in vile excess or empty pleasures, equally miserable, because the end they proposed still fled from them; for the man of pleasure every day surfeited of his vice, and heaped work for sorrow and repentance; and the man of labor spent his strength in daily struggling for bread to maintain the vital strength he labored with so living in a daily circulation of sorrow, living but to work, and working but to live, as if daily bread were the only end of a wearisome life, and a wearisome life the only occasion of daily bread." And I knew that what Defoe saw still held forth today.

But lo! time's passage blazes new highways that those who travel may follow with more aggressive and assured confidence. As a result, behold, we see a protest, a protest in the forms of those dead men being escorted to their graves by the thousands of sympathizers. I recalled the lines of Hugo:

"Oh, my rich gentry, because you cannot eat up everything, because opulence produces indigestion, seeing that your stomachs are no bigger than ours, because it is, after all, better to distribute the remainder than to throw it away, you exalt a morsel flung to the poor into an act of magnificence. Oh, you give us bread, you give us shelter, you give us clothes, you give us employment, and you push audacity, folly, cruelty, stupidity, absurdity to the pitch of believing that we are grateful. The bread is the bread of servitude, the shelter is a footman's bedroom, the clothes are a livery, the employment is ridiculous, paid for, it is true, but brutalizing.

"Oh, you believe in the right to humiliate us with lodging and nourishment, and you imagine that we are your debtors, and you count on our gratitude! Very well, we will eat up your substance, we will devour you alive and gnaw your heartstrings with our teeth!"

Time has been steadily teaching this lesson to the world. Today, Saturday, November 18th, A. D. 1916, the dead have been carried away by the meek and peaceful men, men who distributed flowers freely among the multitudes that gazed upon the funeral march of those same givers' slaughtered brothers. And among those who gave flowers, many were hungry, most of them ragged, all of them despised and shunned!

Yes, flowers—red flowers, carnations and roses—were that Saturday, November 18th, offered. But, beware, ye soulless, greedy perpetrators of iniquity and injustice! The handwriting is on the wall. Too long has a patient and submissive people borne the burdens which a haughty, pitiless, relentless iron heel has placed upon them. Beware! Else on Sunday, November, 19, the roses and carnations of Saturday will have turned to the boom of guns and the mob's roar!

A DECLARATION.

We, the Industrial Workers of the World, in convention assembled, hereby reaffirm our adherence to the principles of Industrial Unionism, and re-dedicate ourselves to the unflinching prosecution of the struggle for the abolition of wage slavery, and the realization of our ideals in Industrial Democracy.

With the European War for conquest and exploitation raging and destroying the lives, class consciousness and unity of the workers, and the ever growing agitation for military preparedness clouding the main issues, and delaying the realization of our ultimate aim with patriotic, and therefore capitalistic aspirations, we openly declare ourselves determined opponents of all nationalistic sectionalism, or patriotism, and the militarism preached and supported by our one enemy, the Capitalistic Class. We condemn all wars and, for the prevention of such we proclaim the anti-militarist propaganda in time of peace, thus promoting class solidarity among the workers of the entire world, and, in time of war, the General Strike in all industries.

We extend assurances of both moral and material support to all the workers who suffer at the hands of the Capitalist Clacs for their adhesion to these principles, and call on all workers to unite themselves with us, that the reign of the exploiters may cease and this earth be made fair through the establishment of the Industrial Democracy.

Signed by: F. H. Little, Wm. E. Mattingly, Francis Miller, Wm. D. Haywood.

W. C. Moody is asked to write Richard Tibbs, Box 85, Nippon Station, Seattle, Wn.

GUNMEN RULE AND PEONAGE ON MESABA RANGE.

Another instance of the kind of gunman rule that caused the killing at Biwabik in July, and for which eight innocent people now face trial, occurred at the same town November 24th.

Frank Russell, one of those arrested in July who was later released, was selling papers among the miners' homes in a location near Biwabik when a gunman, who poses as company doctor, came to the house he was visiting and, with two other deputies strode in without knocking, demanding in loud and belligerent tones, "What are you doing here?"

"Soliciting subscriptions for papers," said Russell. "What papers?" "Language papers of the I. W. W." "So that's your game," said the gunman doc, "you come with us."

"Never mind about the warrant, We'll give you warrant enough, all right," they replied to Russell's request for a warrant and information as to the charge against him. Taking him outside the house they searched him, also without warrant, and taking him in an auto made a round of the mine guards telling each to "take a look at this fellow." They then took him to the company's office and held him for over two hours while a group of gunmen abused him in unprintable language and shouted: "The way to fix you s****** of B***** is like they did at Everett."

They finally took him to the Biwabik jail and only by a ruse did Russell get a chance to let the secretary know by 'phone of his arrest. From their conversation he learned that they were going to try him that night. "You b*******d, we'll send you up for ninety days," they told him. The whole crew showed up drunk in the evening to carry out the plan.

The secretary in the meantime got busy and hunted up the chief of police and demanded that a warrant be served and charges filed or that Russell be released. The chief shrugged his shoulders and admitted he knew nothing of a warrant and didn't know what the charge was but said, "He'll be tried tonight." A lawyer was procured and forced his release before the precious bunch of cutthroats could accomplish their desires. Biwabik is a nice town to bring your kittens to.

Peonage.

A short time before the miners went on strike there came to Eveleth, a range town, a convict on parole from the Stillwater penitentiary. His name is Mike Milkavcich. One condition of his parole was that he keep at work.

He asked for work at the Adams mine, owned by the Steel Trust, and in spite of his working hard to retain his job and thereby his freedom, he made but a pitiful wage.

When the strike took place he refused to work there, and altho not wishing to jeopardize his liberty, he told the boss that he would quit if not given better workings.

"You won't work there, eh?" the boss said. "If you don't want to go back to the pen you'd better do as I say. I got some work to do on my farm. Now you go out there and work and if you don't like that, I'll see you get back to Stillwater. You won't get any pay out of it either, just your board."

Under such a threat Milklavcich was compelled to work for his keep. In the meantime he consulted an attorney who put his story before the pardon board. After some correspondence with the mine company he was granted full pardon. It is understood this was done if he kept his mouth shut. Is not this peonage? —H. G.

JOB NEWS NOTES.

All members of Construction Workers' Industril Union No. 573 are asked to prepare for a successful convention to be held in the spring. The date and place are to be decided later. Uniform activity and organization now will mean a good convention.

• • •

The A W. O., Local No. 400, has received the following news from the Branch Office of the A. W. O. at 414 East Fifth Street, Des Moines, Iowa: At Nashau there is dam work at $2.50 a day. The Iowa Telephone Company is doing work at Barnum, Stratford, Ames and Tingly. They are paying $1.40 a day and furnishing board. At Aitkins there is considerable track work and yard building. There is also a mill under construction there. The wages are $2.50 and up. There is a new division being put in at Macgregor. The wages are $2.50 and $3.00 a day. Waterloo and Cedar Falls reports that there is a lot of work there. They are paying 30 cents an hour and paying every night, if requested. At West Burlington there is a roundhouse and depot under construction. In Des Moines the Iowa Telephone Company is doing considerable work at 25 cents an hour. They are working a nine-hour day. There have also come in reports of considerable work at Grinnell, Story City, Storm Lake, and other points. FORREST EDWARDS,
Secy.-Treas, Local No. 400.

FINNISH WORKERS FOR DEFENSE.

On Sunday, December 10, the beautiful hall of the Finnish Workers' Club was filled to overflowing with an enthusiastic audience of workers for the discussion of the Everett outrage and an entertainment for the benefit of the men in jail.

These workers have been making great efforts for the benefits of the prisoners. Speeches were delivered in Finnish and English and the entertainment was in Russian, Finnish and English Outside of the amount realized thru the sale of tickets $14.50 was collected by the audience at the end of the meeting.

FROM CAL. OIL FIELDS.

TAFT, Cal.—Men who have but little money and who are looking for work should sidestep the oil fields around Taft, Maricopa, Fellowes, Wasco and MacKitterick. The lowest meals to be bought in this territory cost 35 cents. Those who have no money cannot live on California's sunshine and greasewood. There are men in this territory who have been making a systematic search for work for weeks and are still jobless. Everywhere a worker meets the same answer: "We're not hiring any men today.'

It is reported that the Standard Oil Company will cut their hours from nine to eight on either December 15th or January 1st. According to this report they will work three eight-hour shifts after this change is made.

The Western Auto Stage Company, which has a series of stage lines covering the territory from San Francisco to San Diego, is already capitalising this report. They have brought in hundreds of men to fill places on the third shift. This merely complicates an acute labor situation, as only a few of them will be able to get work.

The Standard Oil Company is paying a minimum wage of $100 a month. They charge $22.50 for board. The other oil companies are paying a little less than the Standard. Machine shop workers are paid from $3.50 to $4.20 a day. There is a little road grading being done on which the workers are paid $2.50 a day and robbed for board to the tune of $1.00 a day.—M. B. Butler.

DEMAND INVESTIGATION.

The Bushelmen's Union of Seattle has passed the following resolution and has also voted $7.50 to the Everett Prisoners' Defense Fund.

Whereas, for some months past industrial troubles have prevailed in Everett, Washington, and vicinity, arising chiefly from the strikes of the longshoremen and shingleweavers in that community, and

Whereas, on Sunday, November 5th, 1916, a deplorable and bloody conflict occurred in which seven men were killed and about fifty wounded; and

Whereas, such intense local feeling has been engendered as renders it difficult to ascertain the facts and determine the causes responsible for the tragedy; that the matter is of much importance and the situation so grave that the welfare of this section, as well as the cause of justice, demands that all the material facts be ascertained; therefore, be it

Resolved, by Bushelmen's Union, affiliated with Local 71, Journeymen Tailors of America, at regular meeting at the Labor Temple, December 5th, 1916, that we earnestly request the Congress of the United States and President to investigate all the facts connected with the said tragedy, and to report thereon, to the end that ways and means may be devised to prevent the recurrence of such deplorable events. COMMITTEE,
Bushelmen's Union.

HIS DANDER WAS UP.

By EMANUEL JULIUS.

Satan felt his blood slowly boil.

"I tell you, I'll stand it no longer! He's a traitor," His Majesty roared.

"But," said his prize imp, "as all generals of armies must spend their days in hell, there's nothing to be done about it."

"We'll see about that," answered the Devil. "Bring him to me at once."

Twelve shovelsful of coal later, General Sherman stood before the throne. (It must be remarked that in the netherlands time is not measured by Ingersolls, but by the average time it takes to hurl a shovel of coal into the pit.)

"I'm tired of having your lying statement thrown down to me. By what right do you authorize your name to be used in connection with the statement that war is hell? I'm angry. Any person with any sort of self-respect would feel indignant over such an insult. The idea of a person comparing this retreat to the inferno above! I'm tired of being insulted by persons who have never done enough to warrant admission to my domain."

"I said it in a rash moment," Sherman apologized. "I see how now that I spoke with a lack of knowledge concerning the facts. I used to think I knew something about war, but I see now that I was a piker in the game. Forgive me, dear master."

"No," said Satan. "I must punish you. I cannot let these insults pass unnoticed."

Satan pointed a long, lean finger at his victim. In his voice there was a tone of finality. He would tolerate no appeals from his decision. Sharply, he declared:

"Mr. Sherman, you may go to heaven!"

HUNGARIAN SPEAKER TO TOUR EAST.

Sam Fisher, Hungarian speaker, is arranging a tour thruout the staes of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. Secretaries and members of unions of the I. W. W. are requested to cooperate with Fellow Worker Fisher in arranging meetings for the Hungarian fellow workers wherever possible. For further information, address Sam Fisher, 919 Center Str., Chicago, Illinois.

WM. D. HAYWOOD,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

All letters to the Seattle Joint Locals should be addressed to Thomas Whitehead as Fellow Worker Herbert Mahler has resigned as Secretary to act as Secretary-Treasurer of the Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee.

RANDOM THOUGHTS.

Many of the most ardent supporters of the I. W. W. are its worst detractors. If your stock of knowledge on industrial unionism consists of a few smart epithets and a few abusive phrases, then quit kidding yourself that your purile harrangues are benefiting the I. W. W.

• • •

We are not merely an anti organization, altho it is necessary to clear away a certain amount of debris in order to erect a new social structure. More important! We stand for something. We have a well defined constructive program. Do you understand it? If you do not you are not in a position to take an intelligent part in this, the greatest of all world movements.

• • •

Of all the survivals of tribal society, the scissorbill families are probably the most widely distributed. In fact, where ther are any number of workers, the scissor will be found.

Broadly speaking, a scissorbill, scissorine or scissorette is a worker who is patriotic to the interests of the parasite class of the world in general, and particularly to the group of vultures who happen to be skinning the workers of the country in which it happened to have been born.

While the scissor family represents a distinct group, the units of which are in various stages of development, yet it can be divided into two sub-divisions—the conservative scissor and the radical scissor. The conservative scissor is a stickler for the master class, while the radical scissor has no sympathy for the machinations of any group of exploiters with the exception of those operating in the territory in which he or she happened to have been born. —C. A. Wilson.

MIDDLE CLASS JOKES—PROLETARIAN TRAGEDIES.

By ROBIN ERNEST DUNBAR.

What do the lumber barons want? Men to work for them for nothing and board? Then we, the Everett Chamber of Commerce, will see to it they get what they want or we'll shoot every s**** of a b**** who dares to oppose the will of the barons. So ordered. Approved in open meeting: Dr. Quack, Lawyer Shyster, Preacher Hellfire, Merchant Short Weight, Mayor Lickspittal, Mrs. Votes for Women, Committee. Consequently the limbs of law and parasites of prostitutes met the trusting agitators from Seattle and welcomed them to our city with a joyous fusilade of rusty musketry. Praise God from whom all profits flow! Amen. Five met their Creator, 32 met their surgeon, 300 met their judge.

• • •

What do the steel barons want? Men to work for them for nothing and board? Then we, the respectable middle class of Minnesota will see to it that they get what they want or kill a few agitators, their wives, executors, administrators and assigns in the process. High wages on the Mesaba Range? The idea is ridiculous! All our papers, politicians, police, pimps, prostitutes, preachers and pole-cats are against more money for the slaves. Kill off a few and teach 'em better manners; those we don't dare murder outright, we'll cart off to jail and frame to the gallows or the penitentiary. That's what we have law-and-order for! Several killed, many wounded, some captured. "Exalted Ruler, your orders have been obeyed."

• • •

What does the plunderbund want? Revolutionary poets and thinkers to say nothing or be bored full of holes. Joe Hill's love for the working-class was greater than his fear of the demands of the barons. He wrote songs full of life, satire, and revolt expressing the workingman's contempt for loafers, plated thieves, gilded cowards, broad-cloth beggars and stiletto masters of commerce. His life paid the forfeit. Six holes thru his head! The price of revolutionary thinker neither rose nor fell. This cannot be manipulated by the barons of finance.

EMPHATIC SUGGESTIONS.

If this organization is going to stay right, by that I mean up-to-the-minute in its ideas and tactics, the intellectual "Ding," who functions as a know-it-all around the stoves in the locals, should at once get busy. He should explode his knowledge—if he has any.

I am also against playing cards in any of the locals of the I. W. W. We will not be able to emancipate the workers with a deck of cards. I am in favor of doing away with them entirely and laying all emphasis on education. I am in favor of educational classes as every member, if he is going to be a good propagandist, must know the movement thoroly. JACK KENNEDY,
Redding Local.

OMAHA MAIL LIST.

There is mail in the Omaha Branch of the A. W. O. No. 400 for the following:

Jacob Abrahamson, George Baldwin, Harry Brado, Joe Bernstien, Dan Connechen, Lott Cook, Bernard Deweese, W. E. Donnelly, Robert Felles, I. Fleishman, Frank DeFrom, J. Harner, A. B. Hailey, Casper Hill, Seop Hutchson, J. L. Harris, James Hanlakev, C. B. Jeffries, Chas. E. Johnson, Henry King, J. G. Kelley, Anthone Kern, Samuel Lamartina, J. A. Martin, Louis Mussman, Geo. Meurett, H. Moaning, Otto Meyer, Walter Meutges, Chas. I. Myler, J. R. Parker, John Ralston, Geo. Ryan, Evinee Rivera, John Robbins, V. F. Rodgers, Harry Seleceski, Cecil Shurter, Jerry Smith, Frank Sufficool, Sam Schartz, Dave Sward, Harry Sherman, H. F. Shaw, E. T. Webb. Roy Webb, Bennie Warshawsky, Ray J. Weber, W. B. Wilkins, Thos. Wilson, J. Welsh, L. F. Sloat, F. A. Morton, Enoch Demaray.

EXPLOITERS OF LABOR GET SORE.

("Northwest Worker.")

Governor Clough, president of the Clough-Hartley Lumber and Shingle Co., along with other parasites in the manufacturing and lumber business, seems to have lost all respect for The Northwest Worker.

This paper has been trying to tell the truth about the recent troubles in Everett, but it seems that the truth is not to the liking of the honorable gentleman(?).

It seems that printers have stomachs and that, like other human beings, must eat to live and work to eat. Knowing this, Gov. Clough decided to give Kane & Harcus, who printed our paper, a chance to choose between doing work for The Northwest Worker or for the Lumber and Shingle interests, and the printers chose the latter, and out we went.

Well, we are here, anyhow, and we will continue to stay in the field as long as we can get a printer nearby to do our work. The lumber barons may lock horns with us, but we can assure them that they will have to do a whole lot of tussling to get the better of us. The suppression of a newspaper does not suppress the news because our "message," the message of a rebellious working class, can travel faster and further by word of mouth than by the printed word. The lumber barons are playing a losing game, hence we can expect them to use desperate methods, but those same methods will only quicken their downfall. The rebellious portion of the working class do not expect to break the chains of wage slavery by means of a magic wand. They expect to have to fight every inch of the way. They expect such obstacles as the above. They expect to be clubbed, jailed, shot and hung, but that does not deter them, for they know that "he who would be free, himself must strike the blow," and so after the parasitic plutocrats have done their damndest, it will be all the more humiliating to them to see labor come out of the scrap triumphant. So in the words of the Scotch poet we say, "lay on McDuff and damned be he who first cries, hold! enough."

SEATTLE MAIL LIST.

There is mail at the Seattle Joint Locals for the following members of the I. W. W.:

A. Anderson, Jas. D. Bates, James Bateman, B. H. Bowman, H. Brandt, John Bunny, James Cady, Hall Carle, F. W. Carlin, J. Chambers, B. C. Conway, Collins Couttes, C. S. Cronk, Emil Crongvist, Dan Culvin, James Davis, C. Bergets, J. A. Doll, Jno. Downs, C. Eversole, W. H. Freeburg, Chas. Calway, A. Genbron, W. Geselman, T. Gray, K. Grimm, J. Hapala, J. Hardt, T. W. Harris, T. E. Hickey, G. E. Hielskotter, John Howard, G. H. Isenburg, R. Isom, C. Inesegan, A. Johnson, C. M. Jones, T. Kapluck, W. Lawson, W. Ledingham, J. Letourney, Captain Jno. McBride, Leo Miller, Chas. Miller, Frank Millet, J. MacLaughlin, P. Muldy, W. D. Montgomery, J. Murray, F. Nelson, B, Noll, J. Oranan, J. Patterson, J. Peterson, U. Pilon, L. Pogwist, C. D. Daducow, J. Rappor, James Rowan, C. W. Ryan, Manuel Sastre, A. Schwandt, O. Schulz, J. Scikbig, J. Scrimbu, L. Sullivan, W. Thomas, C. Wheland, H. Welton, O. Wick, A. Winkler, A. Winklund, F. Wilson, William Wilson, F. Waltee, G. Zainzoff.

A CORRECTION.

Editor, "Industrial Worker."

I wish to call your attention to an article appearing in your edition of December 2nd, wherein you state that a barber by the name of George G. Delataste was fired by John Van Patten for making remarks favorable to the I. W. W. For your information I will state there has been no trouble among the barbers in Everett. There has been no barber by that name employed by Van Patten or in any other Union shop in town.

Trusting you will make the proper correction in regard to this matter,

I am fraternally yours,

(Signed) H. C. BALMER Secretary,
Journeymen Barbers' International
Union, No. 446.

• • •

The information contained in the story contradicted by this letter was furnished the editor in the I. W. W. Hall by a man claiming to be George G. Delataste. —Editor.

READ THE REPORTS.

A financial report of the "Industrial Worker" is forwarded to all locals of the I. W. W. monthly. All members of the I. W. W. should ask the Secretary of their local for this report as it serves as a check on the books of the "Industrial Worker." These reports should be read at business meetings, and any errors or omissions should be immediately called to the attention of the "Industrial Worker."

I am trying to do my little bit and right here is where I cheerfully admit that the last "Industrial Worker" (November 18th) greatly inspired me. It stiffens a fellow's backbone to read the militant stuff you put out. Photographing the dead bodies was a great coup. The tragedy demanded strenuous and heroic measures. The "Industrial Worker" is great. —Harold M. Kimpton.

Patrick Quinlan, Socialist agitator, who was sentenced to five years in jail and fined $500 in Paterson, New Jersey, as the result of a "frame-up" by employers and authorities because of activities in the 1913 silk workers strike, has been released on petition of 25,000 citizens of New Jersey. Mrs. John Sloan of New York paid his fine. Quinlan contracted tuberculosis within the jail and may never regain his health.

PREAMBLE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of the working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allow one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

DON'T LET YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRE!

Every subscriber will find a number opposite the name on the mailing wrapper or tag. Watch that number. It designates the last issue of the "Industrial Worker" you will get if you do not renew.

This is issue No. 38.

NO CHANGE OF EDITORS.

As the result of the call for nominations for editor of the "Industrial Worker," J. A. Macdonald and J. T. Doran were nominated for editor for the year ending December 31st, 1917. Fellow Worker Doran, who was nominated by the Redding Local, having declined the nomination, Fellow Worker Macdonald was declared elected as editor of the "Industrial Worker" for the ensuing year.

—"Industrial Worker" Committee.

The I. W. W. Press

INDUSTRIAL WORKER.
Published Weekly by the Western Locals of the Industrial Workers of the World. Box 1857, Seattle, Wash.

SOLIDARITY
English. Weekly, $1.00 per year. Published by the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, 112 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

"A BERMUNKAS"
(The Wage Worker)
Hungarian. Semi-Monthly, $1.00 per year. 350 East 81st St., New York. N. Y.

"DARBININKU BALSAS"
(The Voice of The Workers)
Lithuanian. Weekly, $1.50 per year, 869 Hollins St., Baltimore, Md.

"HET LICHT"
(The Light)
Flemish. Monthly, 50 cents per year. Franco-Belgian Hall, 9 Mason St., Lawrence, Mass.

"IL PROLETARIO"
(The Proletariat)
Italian. Weekly, $1.00 per year. Gen. Del. Hanover Sta., Boston, Mass.

"EL REBELDE"
(The Rebel)
Spanish. Bi-Weekly, 50c a year. Bundle rate 2 cents per copy. Address all communications and remittances to Administrator, El Rebelde, Box 1279, Los Angeles, California.

"INDUSTRIAL WORKER"
(Jewish)
Printed every three months, 15 cents a year, address: Box 7, Station P., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"RABOCHAYA RECH"
(The Voice of Labor)
Russian. Weekly. 50 cents a year. Bundle rates 1 cent per copy outside Chicago. Address: 1146 South Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill.

"A LUZ"
(Light)
Portuguese. Semi-Monthly. Subscription 50 cents a year. Bundles of 50 at 1 cent per copy. Address: 699 South First St., New Bedford, Mass.

"ALLARM"
(Alarm)
Swedish Norwegian-Danish. 50 cents a year. Box 179, Minneapolis, Minn.

"SOLIDARNOSC"
(Solidarity)
Polish. Semi-Monthly, $1.00 a year. 307-164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION
"Direct Action" (English), Weekly. $1.50 per year. 330 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N. S. W. Australia.

MINERS WILL STRIKE FOR PRISONERS

With a shout of assent that raised the roof and made the stoolpigeons of the Steel Trust tremble in their skins. E. G. Flynn, "the incomparable," brought an audience of 1500 miners to their feet when she put the question—"If one of the boys in jail is convicted, how many of you, I wonder, will throw down your tools?" "All of us," was the ringing reply of faith and loyalty.

The large and beautifully furnished opera house in Virginia was packed both floor and balconies last Sunday, when James P. Thompson, who acted as chairman arose to introduce "Our Gurley"—back home to the miners from her Eastern tour.

She told of the enthusiasm and interest manifested in the cities of the East in the miners' rebellion. "But more than the admiration for you, you should be proud that you have forced the U. S. Steel Corporation to respect you," she said. "Do you suppose that the hearts of the Trust's directors are more filled with sympathy for you than they were a year ago, that they should now grant an increase in your pay? Do you think they have lost their grasp of cold-blooded calculation and have become overcome with sentimental concern for your distress? Oh, no! It was not love—but fear, that made them announce this advance. They have found that you are not dumb, driven beasts—but men; with the full stature and the living heights of men."

"They know but do not care, that the steel they sell is mixed with the sweat and blood and tears of the toiling army of industry. 'On the range a hill may slip and you miners are buried alive and un-earthed only when a steam-shovel lifts your bones, comingled with ore, into the cars bound for the docks. On those docks a mis-step means death, all crushed and mangled by the fall—perhaps a grave in the cold waters of Lake Superior. In Pittsburg at night the sky is lurid with the glare of furnace fires. On a greasy runway above these infernos men walk to and fro, watching the steel in process of production. A slip—a scream—there is a little blue spouting flame for just a second and another worker's body joins the miner's and both are sold as rails and nails and needles in the markets of the world."

"Now you have forced a raise, the trust is trying to wreak its vengeance on the men who are in jail. But the destinies of their intended victims are not the only things to be affected by these trials. When they are tried, capitalism is tried. Nick Dillon is on trial. The whole system by which you toil and sweat to eat the bread of slaves is on trial. Gunman rule, responsible for the murder of John Allar on the streets of Virginia, is on trial."

Murder, But Not Free Speech.

"What crime did these three organizers commit? Did they kill anyone? No! They only challenged the economic power of the ruling class. They are guilty of the heinous and unspeakable crime of making speeches. The trust may send thousands of guns and millions of shells to the slaughter-house of Europe—that is business. But make a speech in free America and you are charged with murder!"

"Your determined solidarity will furnish an ominous background when these cases go to trial. Let the great jury of public opinion know that you are standing by those who stood by you. There are more ways than one in which you can assist. You can wear the button that bears their picture and shows your colors; You can give to their defense a part of the wage increase their sacrifice has brought to you; last but not least, you can—if the fight in the courts fail—lay down your tools in protest! How many of you will say, "We will close the mines till the doors swing out for Scarlett, Schmidt and Tresca?" It was at this point the miners started from their seats and shouted, "All of us! All of us!"

The meeting which was addressed by various language speakers, closed with a silver-toned benediction as the hats went round for contributions for the defense. A great deal of literature was sold.

The miners will hold big protest meetings in every town on December 17th, the day before the trials open. Everyone do the same and send all proceeds to James Gilday, Secy.-Treas., Defense Committee, Box 372, Virginia, Minn.

(Signed) HARRISON GEORGE.

LIFE STORY OF ONE OF MARTYRS

The history of Abraham Joseph Rabinowitz, one of the victims of the massacre of Everett, will show the class of workers to which the I. W. W. makes its strongest appeal—workers who are trained thinkers.

Fellow Worker Rabinowitz was 23 years and 10 months old at the time of his murder. He graduated from the Public School of New York City, No. 147, in June of 1907. He graduated from Harris Hall in 1910, after two years in the City College of New York. After this he studied at New York University School of Journalism, Commerce, Accounts and Finance and was given the degree of Bachelor of Commercial Science in June of 1914. Later he was on the staff of the Paterson (New Jersey) Daily Call. A little over a year ago he passed the examination for High School teacher in the Phillipine Islands, with a high-average.

Socialism cannot be had without revolution, and revolution will not come without revolutionaries. And revolutionaries will never be created or attracted by programs of municipal reform.

EVERETT—TRUMPET CALL FOR LABOR'S SOLIDARITY

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH.

"How long, O Lord, how long?" was the old cry of bitterness and despair and deferred hope. And nowadays it would require but small changing of the phrase to express that which is sometimes strongest felt in many of us. "How long, O workers, how long?" would be the modern rendering of the same heart-sick appeal.

A similar reflection occurs to one in thinking over the Everett affair. After red tragedy there were great meetings, mass demonstrations, fervid writing in the labor press, an intenser feeling of solidarity. But,—that is the rub,—it came **after!** Had it but existed **before**, the Everett murders had never been.

And so it goes on; rather discourageingly, perhaps, for some of the older fighters in the labor struggle. Labor lies unconscious of its power; stupor and inactivity wrapping its giant limbs; mumbling some petty dream and shading its eyes from the light. Then, like a flash athwart the grey bowl of a storm sky, comes some sudden rending of the superficially peaceful relations between the spoiled and the spoilers. The fires of class combat have been banked up, their smoulder has been hidden under the peaceful semblances of communal life; then comes a volcanic heaving of the narrow crust of appearances; the mist is blasted away by the gusts of conflict and the titanic struggle of class against class stands revealed in all its naked sternness and terror.

So has it been in Everett. For years past has the pregnant fact of the class struggle been taught; it has been written in fire and blood upon the working-class consciousness. But then its lines seem to become erazed by the dullness of everyday life and the workers fall back into their customary apathy. Then comes a sudden tumult, an event of blood and red-handed tyrrany such as that of Everett. And once more the working-class stirs in its slumber; activity seems to thrill its vast body; its eyes quiver open to a perception of the stark outlines of things as they are.

Every occurrence such as that of Everett is a call to the workers on the trumpets of solidarity. It seems to renew the half-forgotten faith of solidarity. It binds us with bonds we hope will never again part. Our trivial differences dissolved, our minute likes and dislikes abandoned in the great moment, we come together in something which is near that perfect solidarity of which we have dreamed. The terrible happening, the spilt blood of these members of our class, is a supreme rallying-point around which we gather in arms for our social kindred.

But—the pity of it! The pity of it that it should require murder and prisonings and bludgeoned bullying to bring about this awakening on the part of the workers. That we should lie down in the sluggishness of our own immobility for years and only arouse ourselves when Death stalks among us,—that is the shame of it!

It is to the everlasting shame of the working-class that it should need a happening such as the Everett massacre to awaken it to some measure of solidarity. Must we forever write these lessons in letters of our brothers' blood before the rest of the workers will learn? Will it always require Ludlows and Bayonnes and Youngstowns and West Virginias and Calumets and Mesabas and Everetts before the workers will arise and arm themselves with the potent weapon of organization? Are they indeed so lulled to sleep by misery that they can be aroused only by murder?

And when the reverberations of the Everett killing have died away, will you once more revert to your flabbiness, to your sickly disregard of all that makes life worth while to you; the stern fighting of the class war? Or will you remain keyed up to strong endeavor, to high enterprise in the conducting of the fight? Must more of our staunchest rebels be shot down in order to stimulate your revolt? Will you fall back once more into your age-long lethargy? Or has this, the masters' last bath in blood, steeled you for all time to come? Has something at last been lighted within you that will never be put out?

It is for the workers to decide. It is for them to say whether we shall make of this, our latest trial of strength with the masters, a place from whence we shall win upwards,—and always definitely, upwards,—towards the attainment of working-class power. Some time or other the new start must be made; some time or other we must gather up our resolve and renew our determination in the fight. No fitter starting-point for a new and yet stronger sally against the powers of profit could be chosen than this: when we are drawn together by the peril of our fellow workers; and when the scales have been torn from our eyes and the pitiless war-making of the masters stands revealed, calling upon us for a militancy as pitiless, more fearless and stronger, than that which they pit against us.

Then it is, in the light of sudden tragedy, that we see the whole truth; standing simply, devoid of all perplexing detail; "These things will happen as long as we allow them; the workers could stop them if they only would!"

Such is the simple but all-compelling truth distilled out of the bitterness and bereavement of Everett. Now, to apply this truth, in the making of power!

"How long, O workers, how long?"

REGARDING CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

(This article is printed with the intention of awakening discussion of the proposed constitutional changes advocated by the last convention of the I. W. W. All articles bearing on the matter, which say something not already touched on, and aim at giving light instead of heat, will be used by the "Industrial Worker.—Editor.)

When in the course of the growth of an organization it becomes necessary to change its constitution to meet its needs and possibilities, not to do so, means the life of the organization. The convention of the I. W. W. just passed, has demonstrated that this organization is alive to its needs and the value of a flexible constitution. The last convention I consider as the second in importance of the conventions held by the I. W. W. Not only has it shown that the delegates were alive to the necessity of a more advanced form of organization, but that a majority of its members realized the futility of some of the present forms. The I. W. W. is growing as never before and new needs are the result of that growth. To meet these new needs is not only the duty, but also the necessity of the membership.

The I. W. W. cannot retain its uncompromising revolutionary stand unless the membership retain theirs. Some may not agree with this, holding that as the preamble says we "must take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wages system," we must of necessity remain revolutionary. However, we find that the United Mine Workers has a preamble containing many revolutionary passages. Is the U. M. W. A. revolutionary? It is not! It has deteriorated. On the other hand each year in the growth of the I. W. W., but brings its form of organization and its tactics more in line with its revolutionary mission.

Having headquarters and the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau in the same building is another very good move. Not only does this permit of a closer relationship between the two, but it has also financial advantages.

Taken as a whole, I consider that, if carried out, the business done by the Tenth Annual Convention of the I. W. W. means much to the organization and the working class.

H. P. HERZBERG,
Member, Local 85, Branch 2.

LOCAL 599 DOING GOOD WORK.

During the ten months of its existence, Local 599 has been doing very good propaganda work among the Jewish workers of New York City. Thousands of leaflets and literature explaining industrial unionism and especially emphasising the need of solidarity in the defense of the Minnesota strikers and prisoners were distributed. We had one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held by a radical organization here on November 19th in memory of the murder of Joe Hill. Abbot Pelton, Greekstas and Sunshine spoke in English; P. Kurinsky and Joseph in Jewish and W. Shateff in Russian. The career of Joe Hill and the meaning of his poetry to the working-class and to the literature of the revolutionary movement was dealt with by the speakers, who showed a thoro grasp of their subject.

The local is now co-operating with the other locals in New York for the benefit of the Everett prisoners. On the 10th of December we are to hold a big mass meeting. Meantime we have been collecting funds for the benefit of these workers.

—E. Israel.

NOT DEAD—I SHOULD SAY NOT.

Editor, "Industrial Worker":

I am just writing you so you will not think that we are dead around Bonner's Ferry.

We have been doing first-rate work here lately; made a trip the other night and lined up twelve members. That was not all who would have lined up; I got out of cards. I have a big stock now. From the present indications, the bosses will hate us a lot worse on the Spring drive. We will tell them what we are going to do, and what wages we want, instead of them telling us what they want to pay. There will not be any second-hand store tactics either. We will have to get our price.

It is surely surprising (but not altogether surprising, at that) the way the slaves are, at last, beginning to revolt against the system.

We have a good office and hall here now. C. R. Griffin is helping me get things in good shape.

Good live delegates will always find a welcome here. Members coming this way should give us a visit. Ten camps within 8 miles of here offer a good field for organization. We have already a good foothold. We have one camp where all the workers, are lined up with the exception of three. Will the three join? Members who know the I. W. W. can find the answer! We need a good speaker who knows the I. W. W. is not an anti or an ism, but a go-get-it, as I am not much of a speaker myself. There are 250 members here now; and new ones are coming in every day.

This will be a permanent branch of the Lumberworkers' Organization, Local No. 400, the third newly opened headquarters in Northern Idaho. Our hall is 40 feet long by 18 feet wide.

There is plenty of snow in this territory for sled hauling. Wages are $2.75 to $3.00 for green men. There is deducted 90 cents a day for board and $1.00 a month for hospital fees.

Yours for the job revolution,
W. J. JEREMIAH,
Box 121, Bonner's Ferry, Ida.

* * *

We would like to hear from all other locals of the I. W. W. saying they are as much alive as the Bonner's Ferry Branch is far from dead. All locals should send job news of the job revolution. —Editor.

MAN ON THE THRONE.

Whatever definitions we use, or if we use none at all, we cannot escape the sense of the passion and the peril, the joy and the travail of the tremendous and transcendent change we are inwardly and outwardly undergoing. We are already appreciably transfigured by it, and soon shall the news of it be upon pentecostal tongues, and in music such as man has never heard, and in common deeds diviner than divinest dreams. In a little while, in a few decades, in one or two or four hundred years, the change will have been precipitated, the promise will have been fulfilled, and all things will have passed into the keeping of the expanded soul. Another, and different race of men, splendid alike in strength and gentleness, will walk the earth and climb its sky, bearing down the soul's constrictions and frontiers, even unto the ramparts around the throne of life. Man shall sit upon the throne; he shall make his universe his home, the house of his heart's desire, shaping it according to the will that love has begotten within him, and founding it upon the truth wherewith love has made him free.

—George D. Herron.

KICK AGAINST BOSSES, NOT WORKERS.

INTERNATIONAL FALLS, Minn.—International Falls is on the boom. There is a great demand for labor of all kinds here. Bachus and Brooks are building a big paper mill as an addition to their already big paper plants. They are also logging heavier than usual as they have a lease from the state on a vast territory which they are now logging; these leases will run out this spring and they are cutting everything they possibly can.

The boaring houses and hotels are filled here. Every hole into which a lumberjack can squeeze himself is occupied.

The conditions make it possible for the workers to gain better conditions than they have ever had in this territory. But it will take organization. If the workers in the logging industry of this territory would organize they would be able to make a wage scale of their own instead of asking the boss what he was paying. They could make the laws for the job on the job instead of depending on the decisions and caprices of the bosses. They would not then need to work from starlight to starlight. The crippled and sick lumberjacks and those who are too old to produce a vast profit for the masters would not be recruited into the bread lines.

One of the big difficulties is that the American logger calls himself a wise guy. He is kicking about the "blackfellows." While he is growling because the bosses do not want all Americans in the woods, the masters are going thru his pockets. Many of the American workers in the woods have no kick coming. The foreigner is far more willing to organize to raise the wages than the worker who calls himself an American. Many of the American workers will stand for an amount of abuse from the boss that the foreigners would not endure. If, instead of kicking against the foreigners, as the boss wants them to do, the American lumberjacks would organize with the so-called foreigners they could together kick against the boss.

The bosses in the lumber industry do not draw any nationality lines. Even the bootleggers and gamblers without consideration of nationality are organized to rob the workers. Every one is organized with the exception of the logger and everyone robs him as a consequence.

One worker can not do anything. Organize with other workers and achieve power. Lumberjack, wake up! There is facing you this year a great opportunity. Will you organize to take advantage of it?—J. Beaton.

YES—WHY NOT?

(Erom State Notes, Socialist World, Seattle).

If it is proper and legal to take finger prints of men merely because they are charged with crime, as was done with the seventy-four men who are now lodged in the County jail at Everett awaiting trial on the charge of first-degree murder because they are supposed to be "ring leaders" among the men who were shot at by Sheriff McRae and his band of regular and "citizen" deputies while in the pursuit of their lawful rights on board the steamer Verona, then why are not finger prints taken—"for comparison and future reference"—of Sheriff Don McRae, Captain Ramwell and their co-defendants in the $50,000 damage suit, who are charged with unlawfully shooting twelve holes into Oscar Carlson (not a member of the I. W. W.) who had taken passage for Everett on the steamer Verona, on Sunday, November 5th?

What's the matter with Washington? Get on the job!!! Organize! and watch the wages rise!

DEVELOPMENT OF EVERETT CASES

(From the Union Record, Seattle).

The preliminary hearing of Mrs. Edi Frenette, free speech sympathizer, who wa arrested on November 5th and charged wit first degree assault, took place on Wednes day, the 6th, in Everett. Mrs. Frenette i supposed to have drawn a gun and levele the weapon at Sheriff McRae when he wa being carried to the hospital after havin been wounded in the affray at the docks. Th state had only two witnesses, Sheriff McRa himself and an ex-special policeman name John Moline. The contradiction between th testimony of the two witnesses was laugh able. The sheriff said that he was looking a Mrs. Frenette closely enough to see that he lips were moving, at a distance of a few fee yet he did not see any gun in her hand. Th ex-policeman said that he saw a gun in he hand and that he followed her on the stree looking for an officer to have her arreste He did not dare denounce her then and there it seems, although the streets were crowde with deputies! It seems as though he onl realized that she ought to be arrested afte a good deal of thought! This appears to b one of the crudest frame-ups which the hys terical authorities have produced as yet. Mr Frenette was bound over to the Superio Court on bonds of $2,500.

The counsel for the defendant asked tha the case be dismissed, on the ground of in sufficient evidence to prove criminality. Bu the judge, in refusing to dismiss the cas indicated so clearly his prejudice and tha he had not the moral courage to decide fo himself, but would shift it over to a jury an way, that our attorneys decided not to we their powder by introducing the witnesse for the defendant prematurely, at the prelim inary hearing.

Expensive Luxuries.

It is said by residents of Everett that ther are 50 imported special deputies in the cit These professionals have been brought in t reinforce the amateurs of the Commercia Club, it appears. These gentlemen are pai $5 a day, and the taxpayers are beginning t get somewhat restless at this and other heav expenses incurred by the prosecution. Tw of the deputies are employed as night guard at the house of Captain Ramwell, one of th most prominent and enthusiastic of the Com mercial Club members. Whether the peopl of the county are also paying for the cap tain's private guards is not known, but if tha be the case one would hardly think the would relish the spending of their money i order to provide costly sentinels for timor ous employers.

The Defense.

The defense has now secured the service of George F. Vanderveer, a prominent Seat tle attorney and former prosecuting attorne of King County, Wash. Vanderveer is a we known and brilliant lawyer, and is thorough ly acquainted with conditions of King an Snohomish Counties. He will doubtless b of great assistance to the defense.

Judge O. N. Hilton, famous labor attorne of Denver, former counsel for the Weste Federation of Miners and counsel for Jo Hill in Salt Lake City, is expected shortl to spend a week or two in Seattle to conf with the lawyers for the defense and to a in an advisory capacity in the case. Fo some time he has been active in the case o Sam Scarlett, Joe Schmidt, Carlo Tresca an the four strikers and one woman in jail ow ing to their activities in the Mesaba Iro Range strike.

A Grim Rumor.

A rumor is current in Everett that tw bodies were recently discovered on the beac One was that of a well-dressed man who thought to be a salesman who was travelin on the Verona; the other is also thought t have been a passenger on the ship. It is sup posed that these two men were killed by th murderous fire which proceeded from th dock and that they fell over the rail. Thos who tell the story say that the bodies wer secretly taken out to sea again and throw back, well weighted, into the water. This, i true, confirms the assertions of bystander on that fateful Sunday that many were see to fall overboard in the melee.

A Big Case.

The Everett case bids fair to become th most important labor trial in the history o American labor. The seriousness of th charge and the number of the defendant make it a matter of momentous importanc both in the history of law procedure and tha of the working-class struggle.

The forces of capitalism are lusting for th blood of these 74 brave fighters now in jai These men are of too much value to th working-class for us to lose them. We nee all the good stalwarts of labor we can muste Therefore, workingmen, all together in th great fight to beat the labor-hating Com mercial Clubs and Masters' Associations o the Pacific Coast! Hold meetings, send i protests, and contribute funds for the defens of your fellow workers! Action is needed!

THE STATE AN EXPLOITER.

The modern State, no matter what its form, is essentially a capitalist machine, the state of the capitalists, the ideal personification of the total national capital. The more it proceeds to the making over of productive forces, the more does it actually become the national capitalist, the more citizens does it exploit. The workers remain wage-workers—proletarians. The capitalist relation is not done away with. It is rather brought to a head.—Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.